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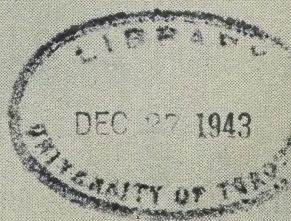
Canada. Wartime Information Board

# CANADA AT WAR

No. 31

DECEMBER

1943



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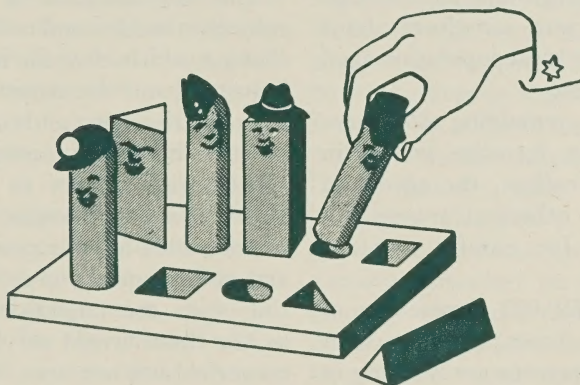
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**The Cover:** Flying Officer J. C. "Chick" Davidson of Plaster Rock, New Brunswick, and his Mustang fighter plane of the R.C.A.F.'s Tactical Air Force squadron.

*CANADA AT WAR is a factual, monthly reference booklet of basic information on Canadian war activities. The material contained in it may be reproduced in whole or part, with or without credit to the Wartime Information Board.*



# Manpower Policy



**I**N its manpower problems brought about by total war Canada has faced two main tasks:

1. General mobilization, both civilian and military, to assure that every person who is able to work will undertake some form of essential service either in the armed forces, in war production or in a vital civilian activity.

2. Selection and placement, within the broad framework of general mobilization, so that every person will be placed in the position where his individual ability or training may be used to greatest effect.

These, then, are the ultimate objectives of Canada's National Selective Service program.

## *Mobilization*

Canada today has reached a high degree of general mobilization, and production has reached an all-time peak.

Manpower, resources and capital equipment that were partly or wholly unemployed in peacetime have been mobilized and put to work in wartime to produce not only the tools of war,

but also many things which civilians otherwise might not have had.

The number of persons in the armed forces and at work has increased by about 1,000,000 since the beginning of the war, and they now constitute about 60% of the total population aged 14 and over.

In the remaining 40% are housewives, teen-age youths in school or college, the aged and unfit and others at present unavailable for gainful employment.

About 750,000 persons are in the armed forces, and more than 1,000,000 persons are working in war plants and associated industries. Almost 2,000,000 persons altogether, then, have left their ordinary civilian pursuits. Furthermore, 2,100,000 persons are engaged in agriculture and essential civilian employment. About 70% of all males in Canada 14 years of age and over are in the armed forces, in war industries or essential civilian employment.

### ***Selection and Placement***

The main task that remains is to achieve the most rapid and efficient selection and placement of manpower. Continual plan-

ning and flexibility in administration are required in order to direct all persons to the types of employment in which they may make their greatest contributions.

The war situation is always subject to sudden and unforeseen changes which alter the needs of industries and the armed forces. The distribution and employment of manpower consequently are likewise subject to sudden and unforeseen changes. While the demands for war production and civilian needs have reached the peak, the objective so far as the three armed services are concerned has not been reached. Requirements in this connection are 15,000 a month. These requirements will have to be supplied mainly by industry.

Much has already been accomplished in the selection and placement of Canada's manpower. As the strains of war have increased, the almost absolute freedom to seek employment and hire employees has been sacrificed, and in its place has been substituted a closely controlled placement system operated by government agencies that have wide compulsory powers. New measures have been adopted gradually, however, in order to

avoid causing unnecessary hardship, discontent and conflict.

During the four war years the manpower situation in Canada has passed through three general phases:

1. In the beginning, from the outbreak of war until well on into 1940, there was no planned manpower program in the sense of organized control and regulation over civilian employment. Because of a large volume of unemployment, much unused or idle resources and capital equipment, and large inventories of consumer goods, men could be recruited for the armed forces and hired in expanding war industries without causing shortages in other fields.

This situation did not continue for long. After Dunkirk it was necessary to speed up production and military training. Thus the large reservoirs of unemployed men and unused materials and plants were depleted. Acute shortages began to develop among various types of skilled labor, and certain goods and materials began to run short.

### ***High Labor Turnover***

It became obvious what an unregulated labor market during wartime would lead to. Scarce

labor, like scarce machinery and materials, was being hoarded. Employers kept skilled workers idle on their payrolls in anticipation of large orders in the future. Labor poaching or pirating also developed as employers with war contracts outbid one another for workers. This tended to bring runaway wage and price increases in some industries and occupations, and thus led to high labor turnover that hindered efficient production.

2. The government consequently embarked on a second phase of manpower policy, that of partial regulation over military service and civilian employment. In the summer of 1940 a national registration was conducted, and a special wartime training program was established to provide skilled men for the needs of industry and the armed forces.

Up to the end of 1941 a few additional measures were taken to improve the distribution of manpower by facilitating the placement of technically-trained persons in war industries, by prohibiting employers from soliciting workers already engaged in war industries, and by authorizing the government to help workers defray their expenses in



moving from one locality to another when needed in war industries.

The National War Labour Board also was established late in 1941 to stabilize wages and salaries and thus prevent uncontrolled increases in costs of production that might wreck the price control program and bring the disaster of inflation.

### *Situation Critical*

3. These measures alone were not sufficient to handle the rapidly growing needs for manpower. Shortages were no longer confined to a few occupations. A scarcity of all kinds of labor was developing, and the situation in some industries rapidly was becoming critical. Voluntary means had to give way to more drastic measures.

The government in 1942 accordingly embarked on a third phase of manpower policy, that of positive control or compulsory regulation. The administration of all manpower measures, which previously had been the concern of several departments and agencies of the government, now was centralized under the minister of labour. A series of orders-in-council was passed in March, 1942, and later amended and

consolidated in the National Selective Service regulations of January, 1943.

These now provide a broad and comprehensive program of control over the whole economy. They are designed to maintain and increase the manpower available for the armed forces and vital industries and services by reducing the number of persons employed in less essential activities.

The extent of government control over individuals can be measured by the general rule that, with few exceptions, employers and employees are prohibited from advertising for jobs, from terminating employment without seven days' notice, and from seeking, being interviewed for or offered employment without a permit from a Selective Service officer.

### *More Teeth Added*

Several compulsory measures passed in the last few months have put still more teeth into the regulations. Employers in a wide range of non-essential or low priority industries and occupations now are prohibited from retaining male workers between the ages of 16 and 40 without a special permit.

Persons in a growing list of occupations, including teachers and civil servants as well as workers in high priority industries, have been required to remain at their present type of employment.

Since March, 1942, the strength of the armed forces has been increased by more than 300,000 and the number of persons in war plants and associated industries by more than 400,000. Most of this increase has come voluntarily, although in five months an additional 13,500 persons were transferred compulsorily to high priority industries from less essential employment.

The female population has furnished a large and growing supply of labor power to replace able bodied males. Women employed in manufacturing have increased from about 144,000 in 1939 to 419,000 at present. A campaign is under way to recruit housewives for part-time as well as full-time work.

Special steps have been taken to guarantee an adequate labor force for the nation's agriculture. Particularly severe labor shortages have developed in certain processed food and fuel indus-

tries, and steps have been taken to deal with them.

### ***Many Problems***

Many obstacles have had to be faced in applying the comprehensive manpower program outlined above. Policies of compulsory job freezing and job transfers have been complicated by the regulations stabilizing wages, which have been designed to prevent inflation.

Many other difficulties arise from the wholesale mass movement of hundreds of thousands of persons to work in different industries, occupations and localities. In overcrowded centres of war industry it is difficult to provide adequate facilities for general family welfare, such as food, lodging, medical care, transportation, recreation and education. Large-scale employment of women in particular raises many new requirements, ranging from new work clothes to day nurseries.

Yet all such welfare provisions are essential if the efficiency and morale of the working population are to be improved, and if the incidence of labor turnover, absenteeism and strikes is to be reduced.

Many feel that the problems

of mobilizing manpower for the war effort have pointed the way toward the solution of some of the most pressing peacetime labor problems. The war has emphasized that the efficiency of a factory is closely related to the welfare of its employees and the goodwill of the community in which it is situated.

The growing interdependence of government, factory and local

community in the provision of health, medical and education facilities may have post-war implications. The system of public employment exchanges and organized job placement as part of a broad unemployment insurance program may remain as a means of organizing the labor market more efficiently than before in order to reduce the burdens of unemployment.



## ***Goods Equitably Distributed***



**C**ANADA'S policy for the equitable distribution of goods in short supply is designed to assure manufacturers, whole-

salers, retailers and consumers their fair share of goods available.

Developed and administered



by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, the policy embodies these points:

1. Goods in short supply must be distributed to retailers by wholesalers and manufacturers in proportion to the retailers' purchases in 1941. If a manufacturer, for instance, is able to procure only 60% as much material as in 1941, he must allot his output to each of his customers at the rate of 60% of that customer's 1941 purchases.

The year 1941 was chosen as the one on which to base quotas because it showed a fair condition of prosperity throughout Canada. The year 1939 was a low year, and by 1942 there was a marked upswing in sales, with some opportunist buying.

### *Investigate Objections*

2. Variations from the 1941 basis must be made only on the authority of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board administrator concerned, with the concurrence of the retail and wholesale administrators. Some retailers may object to the choice of 1941 as a quota basis because they had a big carry-over from 1940. Others may feel they are not getting their fair share of goods when they are unable to meet con-

sumer demand, although actually their total purchase figures are much the same as in 1941.

3. When a retailer changed suppliers in 1941, both the old and the new supplier are expected to meet the account. When the change was made in 1942, the 1941 supplier is expected to assume the account again unless otherwise directed. Suppliers are not permitted to accept new accounts until they have filled the 1943 requirements of their basic year customers.

4. Businesses opening in areas already adequately served by other retail outlets will not necessarily receive consideration in the assignment of quotas. However, if the new business was opened in 1941 or 1942 in an area where consumers were not adequately served, it may be assigned quotas.

An application for increase over a retailer's established quota would not be granted until the board had ascertained whether the region as a whole had received a fair share of the supply. Such an application would be more likely to be granted if it originated in an area in which the population had increased and local retailers had not sufficient stock to supply actual needs.

## **Quotas "Inherited"**

5. Retail businesses that added lines of merchandise in 1941 and 1942 not then in short supply may be assigned moderate allocations of goods.

6. Where one retailer buys the business of another retailer the buyer normally "inherits" the quotas previously assigned to the former owner.

7. Under certain circumstances of undue hardship where retail closures leave a specific area inadequately supplied, part of the allocation of the closed stores may be assigned to the remaining outlets. The quotas are divided fairly among all the stores of the same type remaining.

8. Where a retailer does not receive his customary allocation because his supplier has gone out of business or because his supplier for other reasons cannot fill his quota applications, that retailer may be assigned a reasonable allocation through another designated supplier.

9. When a retailer is considered an unsatisfactory account by his supplier, that supplier nevertheless must allot the retailer his established quota on a basis of collect on delivery or a reasonable cash deposit with his order.

## **Population Changes**

Population changes necessitate changes in the basic 1941 sales quotas. Although few areas show a major population increase, the guiding factors are these when such changes are necessary:

1. Ration cards issued. The number of ration cards issued in an area is used as a criterion of shifting populations.

2. Proximity to large cities. Suburban and small town retailers are not granted a quota increase if the consumer demand can be supplied adequately without undue hardship by the regular quotas for the trading area as a whole.

This distribution procedure does not apply completely in the case of some rationed goods, since the flow back of coupons is a partial instrument of allocation.



Almost 7,000,000 Red Cross prisoners-of-war food parcels were packed in Canada up to October 31, 1943, since packing was commenced in January, 1941.



# Facts and Figures



## NAVY

Present strength . . . . . more than 70,000  
(W.R.C.N.S. not included)  
Pre-war strength . . . . . more than 1,700



*"The Germans have introduced new U-boat weapons and tactics. Thus far we have been able to cope successfully with the changing situation. The battle continues in full vigor."*

*From a statement issued under authority of  
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT and PRIME MINISTER  
CHURCHILL.*

**O**F the 60 U-boats sunk in the Battle of the Atlantic in August, September and October, 33 were destroyed by units of the Royal Navy and Royal Canadian Navy. The other 27 were accounted for by United States forces.

The 60 U-boats exceeded in number the allied merchant ships

sunk by U-boat action during the same period and brought to more than 150 the number of U-boats sunk during the six months ending with October. United Nations tonnage losses from all causes were the second lowest in October of any month of the war.

Merchant ship tonnage lost to

U-boat action during August, September and October was less than one-half the merchant ship tonnage lost during the previous three months despite the fact that actual shipping increased.

Prime Minister Churchill stated on November 9:

"We have broken the back of the U-boat war which at one time seemed our greatest peril."

All convoy protection on the North Atlantic route is the responsibility of the Royal Navy and Royal Canadian Navy, assisted by escort vessels of the United States Navy and the air forces of Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States. The Canadian Navy's duties in this work have been expanded steadily until now it provides about half the protection of North Atlantic shipping.

Tribute to the R.C.N. recently was paid in a United States periodical:

"There were many desperate months when Canada stood between us and disaster. If the trade convoys had not been kept running, the Allies doubtless would have lost the European war by this time."

It was pointed out that, after Japan struck, the burden of protecting merchant ships in the Atlantic fell largely on the United

Kingdom and Canada. Escort vessels for the trade convoys were supplied in this percentage:

United Kingdom . . . . .	51%
Canada . . . . .	47%
United States . . . . .	2%

The tribute then stated:

"We probably would have lost the war if the Canadian Navy hadn't come through in a spectacular and heroic way. . . It is one of the marvels of this war that Canada, an agricultural nation of less than 12,000,000 people, could have contributed 47% of the vast fleet of fighting ships necessary to get the freighters across."

Actually 100,000,000 tons of food, munitions and essential materials have been transported along the vital North Atlantic route during the four years since the beginning of the war.

In the field of research, too, the Canadian Navy has made valuable contributions. Among its developments recently announced is a secret formula which reduces seasickness by 75%. This means that seasickness can be prevented in three of four persons normally susceptible.

The remedy is in the form of a capsule which is taken by mouth one to two hours before sailing or in rough weather, and is effective for eight hours. Additional capsules may be taken every eight hours for two days and



may be repeated if the subject has not recovered by then. The remedy is equally effective for persons already seasick. It produces no harmful results and does not reduce fighting efficiency.

The capsule is being manufactured in quantity, but is not likely to become available for civilian use until after the war.

Its greatest service may be in protecting invasion troops carried by the navy, men who must be ready for intense fighting before they set foot on land.

Three R.C.N. medical officers also evolved methods of prevention and treatment for "immersion foot," a North Atlantic war ailment usually caused by exposure in life rafts or boats for long periods.

The R.C.N. has been largely an anti-submarine navy, but its continuing expansion is bringing it into the field of fighting ships heavier than those required by a largely anti-submarine force. In this war Canada has become a naval power third in strength among the United Nations.

H.M.C.S. *Haida*, Canada's fourth British-built Tribal class destroyer, has been commis-

sioned and has joined her sister ships, *Iroquois* and *Huron*, now operating with ships of the various allied nations. *Athabaskan*, second Tribal to be built for Canada in United Kingdom yards, probably will join the group later. All four were commissioned within 12 months.

Eventually Canada will have a flotilla of eight Tribal class destroyers, the largest, fastest and most powerful type of destroyer in the world. The other four are being built in Canada.

Recently a large number of Canadian sailors who, for four years, patrolled the waters off Canada's eastern coast in submarine-chasing motor launches arrived at a British port. They will man a Canadian motor gun boat flotilla to fight from United Kingdom shores with ships of the Royal Navy's famed "mosquito navy." They volunteered in Canada and will receive further short but extensive training in the United Kingdom before taking over the flotilla. Thousands of other Canadian sailors are fighting with the Royal Navy in combined operations.

The request for the Canadians came from the British Admiralty.

Their flotilla will be commissioned as Canadian craft, but the Royal Navy will assume complete responsibility for their operation, administration and maintenance.

This is not the first time that Canadian sailors have operated as single units with the Royal Navy, for in the invasion of Sicily two complete Canadian landing craft flotillas helped land the British Eighth Army.

No navy of modern times has equalled the rate of expansion that the R.C.N. has achieved. The number of its vessels now exceeds 600, compared to a total of 15 before the war. More than 200 of the 600 are fighting ships, and the remainder are auxiliary vessels such as tugs and harbor craft.

*Operations of the Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service are described under "Women," page 35.*



## CANADIAN MERCHANT SEAMEN

Certified to date in central registry, Ottawa	43,053
Merchant seamen's identification certificates issued (required by any seamen going outside Canada, including the United States).....	28,110
Merchant Navy badges issued (only to seamen who have been casualties of enemy actions or who have operated in "dangerous" waters for three months).....	3,897
Serving on vessels of Canadian registry listed as missing and presumed dead.....	660
Known to be prisoners of war.....	145
Claims paid by Department of Transport for loss of effects by Canadian merchant seamen due to enemy action.....	1,050
Dependents of Canadian merchant seamen being paid death pensions by the Canadian Pension Commission.....	616
Disability pensions being paid to Canadian merchant seamen by the Canadian Pension Commission.....	32
Persons benefiting by merchant seamen pensions (not including detention allowance for prisoners of war):	
Adults.....	404
Children.....	244
	<hr/> 648



# ARMY

Present strength . . . . .	more than 470,000 (C.W.A.C. not included)
Pre-war strength . . . . .	more than 4,500



A further large contingent of Canadian troops arrived in Italy during November to take part in the fighting there. Canadian units in Italy now are operating as a corps under Canadian command. Previously, the Canadian First Division had formed the bulk of Canadian forces in action in Sicily and Italy.

Meanwhile developments in the Canadian Army at home also were progressing. The army in Canada is undergoing reorganization to free more men for overseas service.

A development of major interest is the organization at Vernon, British Columbia, of the Canadian school of infantry.

This new school is under the command of Brigadier M. F. Gregg, V.C., former commanding officer of the officers' training centre at Brockville, Ontario, and its function is to provide up-to-date instruction in all aspects of infantry warfare as well

as to study the latest technical and tactical trends in the armament and employment of this important arm of the service.

In addition to a tactical wing, it incorporates the Canadian battle drill school which was previously in operation at Vernon and has also absorbed the battalion weapons wings of the Canadian small arms schools at Long Branch, Ontario, and Nanaimo, British Columbia.

The courses being conducted include tactical courses for senior and junior officers and non-commissioned officers, battle drill, and the handling of infantry weapons in battle. Training will also be given to provide instructors for the specialist weapons with which the infantry is armed, and from time to time special courses will be conducted for senior commanders to keep them up to date in the latest methods and doctrine.

The reorganization of training centres under the link training

plan is now nearing completion. Broadly, this plan provides for the linking together, according to corps, of basic and advanced training centres, some of which are combined at one location.

This reorganization has been made possible because of the fact the expansion stage of the Canadian Army has been passed and the function of the training centre organization is now confined to production of trained reinforcement personnel.

The original objects of the link training plan, to increase the efficiency of the training organization and adjust capacities to the new requirements, are being rapidly accomplished. In addition, there is the added advantage, from a morale standpoint, in giving the recruits earlier affiliation with the corps in which they serve.

Persons eligible for enlistment in the Canadian Army were further designated in a new order issued in November. Acceptance of volunteers for active service will be restricted to those who have attained their 18th birthday but not their 38th birthday and who measure up to a physical standard considered fit for fighting services. Previously the

age limit for enlistment was 45.

Exceptions are made for those below that physical standard who have trade and technical qualifications and are physically able to carry out those special duties for which they might be enlisted. In individual cases a recruit who has reached his 38th birthday but not his 45th, and who is considered physically able to carry out the special duties because of which he enlisted, also may be accepted.

Enlistment under the excepted circumstances may be made only when a shortage exists in the type of men having special trade or technical qualifications.

Youths between the ages of 17 and 18 who are potential trades trainees also may join up under certain circumstances.

A part of the Canadian Army is composed of men who have been called up under the National Resources Mobilization Act for compulsory military training and service in Canada and its territorial waters and who by order-in-council may be despatched to areas outside Canada. Such troops were among the Canadian contingent which operated with United States forces in the occupation of the Aleutian



island of Kiska in August, 1943.

They were drawn from troops under the command of Major-General G. R. Pearkes, V.C., general officer commanding-in-chief, Pacific command, who has been honored by the United States with award of the title of commander of the Legion of Merit. First of its kind to be conferred on a Canadian army officer in this war, the honor is one of the highest available to persons not citizens of the United States.

The Canadian Army Overseas is made up of two corps, comprising three infantry divisions, two armored divisions and two independent armored brigades, besides large numbers of ancillary or corps troops. Major-General Guy Simonds, commander of the First Canadian Division which fought with the British Eighth Army in Sicily and Italy, has now been appointed to the command of an armored division. Brigadier Christopher Vokes,

who commanded an infantry brigade during the campaign in Sicily, has been promoted to acting major-general and given the command of an infantry division. Both men were awarded the Distinguished Service Order for their part in the Sicilian fighting.

The blood of Canadian civilians has reached the battle fronts in Italy and is being used for wounded Canadian, British and United States soldiers.

The army in Canada includes units comprising a composite formation of three brigade groups, each capable of operating independently; units engaged in coast defence and other operational duties, and overseas reinforcements undergoing advanced training in a training brigade group in Eastern Canada.

*The operations of the Canadian Women's Army Corps are described under "Women," page 35.*



From January 1 to October 31, 1943, 417,865 blood donations were contributed at Red Cross blood donor clinics across Canada. The total of 16,297 for the week of October 25 was the record week up to that time.

# AIR FORCE

Present strength . . . . . more than 200,000  
(Women's Division included)  
Pre-war strength . . . . . more than 4,000



*"Already nearly 19,000 Canadians from the three services are listed as dead, presumed dead, prisoners of war or missing, and unfortunately the end is not yet—there is still a long road to travel. There is not a section of the globe which is not hallowed by the blood of Canada's youth and sanctified by the sacrifice of Canadian parenthood."*

HON. C. G. POWER, Minister of National Defence  
for Air.

**F**OR the first time since early in the war Canadian airmen are being sent overseas from Canada in squadron formations. Some fighters are being retained in Canada for any eventuality, and anti-submarine squadrons of the home war establishment are continuing their convoy patrol and anti-U-boat operations, especially from the Atlantic coast, but fighter units from the Alaska war theatre and other areas are being transferred overseas. This is made possible by the diminished threat of air attack on this continent.

There are 36 R.C.A.F. fighter and bomber squadrons on overseas service, and "a reasonably good number" of fighter squadrons will be sent intact to the United Kingdom to join them.

Coincident with the enlargement of Canadian air combat forces overseas is the transfer of the chief of the air staff, Air Marshal L. S. Breadner, to the post of air officer commanding-in-chief, Royal Canadian Air Force Overseas, and the provision that he will be responsible directly to the minister of national defence for air. Formerly the air officer commanding-in-chief overseas had reported to the chief of air staff.

With the development and expansion phase of the home war establishment and of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan now completed, the need for constant inspection has disappeared. Consequently the inspector-general of the R.C.A.F.

and his two deputies for Eastern and Western Canada are retiring.

The inspectors-general were necessary during the period of expansion so the work would proceed expeditiously and so any confusion and inefficiency arising out of the haste and speed of expansion could be indicated. It was desirable that every unit and every station be inspected regularly by a direct representative of headquarters.

Inspections will continue to be made by commands and whenever considered necessary in specific cases by officers especially designated by the minister.

One fighter squadron which transferred to the United Kingdom as a complete unit had been stationed in Alaska 14 months and had experienced thousands of hours of operational flying in Arctic patrols and off Canada's east coast. On transfer from the east coast it had flown 4,000 miles to Alaska as the first unit to fly from coast to coast.

Convoy patrol and anti-submarine activity remain the most important duties of the air force's home war establishment, and this work is being continued with all possible intensity. At

least three score submarines have been attacked by aircraft of the eastern air command.

The greatest task of air power, however, is to destroy Germany's industrial might and civilian morale by long-range day and night bombing of industrial cities and towns. As city after city in Germany is reduced to ruins, Canadian bomber squadrons and thousands of R.C.A.F. members in air crew attached to the Royal Air Force are making a very large contribution.

An indication of the widening scope of Canadian participation in all phases of the air war was the formation of a Canadian squadron of night-fighting Mosquito planes, announced in November. In addition to combating the newest German fighter-bombers making nuisance raids on the United Kingdom, these Mosquito planes patrol the English Channel, North Sea and coastal regions of Nazi-occupied Western Europe. They have scored many successes in destroying German planes, disabling trains, shooting up barges and dropping bombs.

In November R.C.A.F. Spitfire squadrons in one day's oper-



ations destroyed 11 enemy fighters, their greatest single day's score. On another day R.C.A.F. Mustangs damaged 14 locomotives in France.

The R.C.A.F. took part in the series of heavy attacks on Berlin, and on the first night the Canadian units were out in their greatest strength. A large number of R.C.A.F. squadrons took part. Previously the largest number of heavy bombers to operate from the R.C.A.F. bomber group was the force which took part in a heavy attack on Dusseldorf, also in November.

For the first time two major targets were attacked in the same night when on November 18 Lancasters bombed Berlin and Halifaxes, Stirlings and a small force of Lancasters attacked Ludwigshaven and Mannheim. Among other cities attacked during the month were Cologne, Modamesthe, Cannes and Leverkusen.

Canadian fighters and bombers have participated in every

major operation originated by the R.A.F. since the first Canadian squadron was formed.

For every Canadian in R. C. A. F. squadrons overseas there are 11 other R.C.A.F. air crew members with the Royal Air Force. Canada bears the entire cost of pay, allowances, maintenance and equipment of all R.C.A.F. squadrons operating overseas and the pay, allowances and maintenance of all R.C.A.F. personnel in the R.A.F.

The first squadron of the Air Cadet League of Canada, which provides air cadet training for youths who plan to enlist for air crew in the R.C.A.F., was formed in September, 1941. By May, 1942, the number of squadrons had grown to 135, with an enrolment of 10,000 cadets, and now the movement embraces 350 squadrons and 25,000 cadets.

*Operations of the R.C.A.F. (Women's Division) are described under "Women," page 35.*



# BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AIR TRAINING PLAN



**T**HE British Commonwealth Air Training Plan has been referred to as Canada's greatest contribution to the allied war effort. It is administered by the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Development of the plan during the four war years has been as follows:

1940—Organization. The first graduates went overseas in November.

1941—Construction and expansion. The slow trickle of air crew graduates overseas grew in volume. The last school in the original program opened in December, five months ahead of schedule.

1942—Further expansion and consolidation of Royal Air Force and Royal Canadian Air Force schools in Canada, with tremendously increased capacity and production.

1943—Almost full production. The total of air crew graduates exceeded 50,000 early in the year, and the monthly production of trained air crew became equal to twice the number of fliers who won the Battle of Britain. The trickle of graduates overseas swelled to a mighty stream.

The development and expansion phase of the B.C.A.T.P. now has ended, but it is important to the United Nations that training be maintained at its present high level.

Nearly a year ago there was a threat that some training schools would have to be closed because of a lack of trainees. No schools have been closed, however, and the situation is such that it is anticipated none will be. In fact three former army training centres are being taken over by the air force for post-graduate training purposes.

Men are being remustered from ground to operational crews faster than the air force can get recruits from the R.C.A.F. (Women's Division) to replace them. The number of ground crew so remustered rose from 773 in the two years 1940-41 to 4,284 in 1942. Nearly 6,000 have been put into operational work this year, as many as 1,200 of them in one month.

Recruiting also is active. As a result officials see the way clear, at least well into next year, and anticipate operating close to the end of 1944.

Plans for recruiting manpower on a co-operative basis, recently

put in operation, provide that all men fit for air crew, even though they present themselves at an army recruiting centre, are given an opportunity to enlist as air crew. No men who are fit for overseas army service or who possess the specialist qualifications for air crew are permitted to enlist in the air force for ground duties.

The transfer of men also is permitted on a controlled and voluntary basis from the air force to the army for overseas service or from the army to the air force for air crew, but emphasis on any transfer is being made at the recruiting stations. More than 500 men have been transferred from the army to the air force so far this year.

Post-graduate schools for R.C.A.F. officers and non-commissioned officers who have completed air crew training are being established at three former army training centres at Chilliwack, British Columbia, and Three Rivers and Valleyfield, Quebec. Chilliwack and Valleyfield will be for officers, and Three Rivers, largest of the three, for non-commissioned officers.

Present plans call for a four-week course beginning early in January with the object of instil-

ling in air crew graduates a sense of responsibility entailed by their newly acquired rank. Formerly such graduates received commissions or became sergeants and went directly overseas or to operational training units in Canada. Physical training will constitute a major part of the course, along the lines of the new duty-fitness program adopted by the R.C.A.F.

Joint enterprise of the Canadian, Australian, New Zealand and United Kingdom governments, the B.C.A.T.P. is based on a proposal made on September 26, 1939, to set up a common air-training system. The proposal was accepted in principle by the Canadian government on September 28. The first agreement was signed on December 17, 1939, the same day the first contingent of the Canadian Army landed in the United Kingdom.

All the schools of the plan were to be in operation during 1942. On December 15, 1941, two days before its second anniversary, the final school was opened. There are now more than 150 schools, twice the number originally projected.



## **Canadian Fisheries Products Supplied to United Kingdom**

	1939	1940	1941	1942
<b>Canned salmon*</b> . . . . .	633,000	568,400	1,500,000	1,725,000
(48-pound cases)				
<b>Canned herring**</b> . . . . .	94,400	277,500	975,000	1,300,000
(48-pound cases)				
<b>Frozen fish***</b> . . . . .	nil	9,860,000	7,100,000	4,025,000
(pounds)				

**C**ANADIAN fisheries products have made a vital contribution to the allied war effort. The value of fish exports from Canada increased by more than \$22,000,000 from 1939 to the total of \$51,907,000 in 1942. Canadian fish is used extensively in homes, fish and chips shops and restaurants in the United Kingdom and by British troops on many battlefronts. While Canada produces large quantities of many kinds of fish, it has concentrated on canned salmon and herring and frozen cod for export to the United Kingdom at the latter's request. Canada provides 35% of the United Kingdom's supplies of canned fish.

No salted fish was sent to the United Kingdom in 1939, 1940, 1941 and 1942, but this year for the first time in peace or war the United Kingdom asked that substantial supplies of such fish be made available. From the 1943 production Canada has agreed to provide 27,000,000 pounds, representing more than 80,000,000 pounds of raw material, for all the United Nations. This allocation of 25,950,000 pounds is being made under the Combined Food Board plan for world rationing:

United States . . . . .	8,380,000 pounds
Porto Rico . . . . .	5,870,000 "
British West Indies . . . . .	5,850,000 "
Latin American areas such as Cuba . . . . .	3,480,000 "
United Kingdom . . . . .	2,370,000 "

The balance of 1,050,000 pounds will constitute a reserve for shipment as circumstances dictate. Salted fish is required in great quantities in the tropics.

\*All the 1943 Pacific salmon pack will be shipped to the United Kingdom Ministry of Food except the quantities required for Red Cross prisoners of war parcels and service supply purposes, plus a reservation of about 200,000 cases for home consumption. Two-thirds of the pack from the 1941 production and virtually all the pack from the 1942 production were shipped.

\*\*Between 1938 and 1942 the annual production of canned herring was increased 1,950%. Almost all of it goes to the United Kingdom. Shipments under the 1941 agreement with the United Kingdom were from the production of the 1941-42 Pacific season, and the 1942 shipments from the 1942-43 Pacific season, with some Atlantic coast production included.

\*\*\*For these purposes frozen fish includes frozen fillets of cod and pollock and frozen flounders, the species desired by the United Kingdom. This year shipments will be twice as large as in 1942.

1914-18



**T**HIS month, December, 1943, the elapsed time of the present war exceeds the full span of World War I. In each case Canada has been in the fight from the first.

The present struggle has seen Canada emerge as a world power in its own right. It has attained the position of third trading nation in the world and, among the United Nations, third in naval strength, fourth in military air power and fourth as a producer of war supplies. In World War I, however, Canada also made an important contribution.

At the close of that war there had been a heavy toll in casualties on the battle fields. Such has not been the case so far in this war, but Prime Minister Churchill has stated:

"I am myself proceeding on the assumption that the campaign of 1944 in Europe will be the most severe and to the western allies the most costly in lives of any we have yet fought."

In World War I Canadian troops were in action in France a few months after the war began. In this war, although they were ready and eager, some Canadian troops were overseas nearly four years before they were engaged in extensive battle operations in the conquest of Sicily and the invasion of Italy.

Although Canada's contribution in the production of munitions, chiefly shells, in World War I was on a large scale, it has been surpassed tremendously in the present war, and the scope of production is virtually unlimited. Shipbuilding contracts totalled \$70,000,000 in the previous war, compared to \$1,000,000,000 in this.

In this war one of Canada's greatest contributions has been the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. In World War I also, a training school and air-plane factory were established in Canada. In 1917 and 1918 more than 3,000 pilots and 137 observers were trained. Nearly 3,000 training planes were produced for the Canadian aviation school and for the United States, which made use of the instruction provided by the school for some of its flying officers.

# Two Wars

Actual deliveries of Canadian munitions to the United States government in World War I amounted to \$32,785,000, and contracts valued at \$145,645,000 were cancelled as a result of the armistice. The total amount of war contracts placed in Canada by the United States in this war exceeds \$1,000,000,000.

In the first winter of World War I there was much unemployment in Canada. In this war there has been little unemployment, even in the early stages, and in recent months Canadian manpower has been placed under tighter controls in order to meet all requirements.

In the later stages of World War I food and fuel controls were instituted. Since early in this war, however, several controls of a much more restrictive character have been in effect to make possible the maximum war effort of the nation. These include controls of essential war materials, prices, manpower, wages and foreign exchange.

As the costs of the war have risen, so also have taxes. In addition, compulsory savings lent to the government have been instituted. These savings and loans which throughout this war have been floated entirely within Canada have been used to meet huge budget deficits.

Included in Canada's huge war costs are items for assistance to other United Nations. In 1942 this assistance took the form of a \$1,000,000,000 gift, by means of which the United Kingdom was able to buy in Canada war supplies for itself and other United Nations. In 1943 Canada instituted its own mutual aid plan under which Canadian war equipment, raw materials and foodstuffs to the value of \$1,000,000,000 are being made available to the United Nations on the basis of strategic need.

World War I and the present war are not readily comparable in all their aspects, but the tabulation on the following four pages gives some indication of the scope of Canada's participation in each conflict.

1939-43





# COMPARING CANADA'S PART

## WORLD WAR I

## WORLD WAR II

### Population

1916 (estimated).....	8,140,000	1941 census.....	11,506,000
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### Armed Forces

Personnel taken on strength of Navy and Army and additional Canadians who joined flying services in United Kingdom..... 647,314

Percentage of men drafted. 14%

Nurses in Canadian Expeditionary Force and on duty in Canada..... 2,927

Total casualties..... 236,000  
 Killed in action or died of wounds..... 51,000  
 Wounded or injured... 175,000  
 Missing and prisoners of war..... 10,000

Honors and awards..... 28,300  
 (including 62 Victoria Crosses)

Present strength of men in armed forces..... more than 725,000

Percentage of men acceptable for compulsory service who have not enlisted for service anywhere in world. less than 10%

Women enlisted..... more than 37,800

Total casualties, not including wounded..... 19,000

Honors and awards..... 2,153  
 (including 1 Victoria Cross)

### Navy

Pre-war strength..... 336

Taken on strength..... 8,826

Pre-war strength..... more than 1,700

Present strength (men).... more than 70,000

# IN TWO WORLD WARS

## WORLD WAR I

## WORLD WAR II

### →→→ Army ←←←

Pre-war strength . . . .	3,500	Pre-war strength . . . .	more than 4,500
First contingent lands in U. K.	Oct. 15, 1914 (2 months, 11 days after war begun)	First contingent lands in U. K.	Dec. 17, 1939 (3 months, 7 days after war declared)
Military Service Act passed.	Aug. 28, 1917 (3 years, 24 days after war begun)	National Resources Mobilization Act passed.	June 21, 1940 (9 months, 11 days after war declared)
Where units served . .	United Kingdom, Palestine, Macedonia, Russia, Western Front	Where units served . .	United Kingdom, Iceland, Gibraltar, West Indies, Spitzbergen, Hong Kong, Dieppe, Sicily, Kiska, Italy
Total taken on strength . . .	619,636	Present strength (men) . . . .	more than 470,000
Number sent overseas . . . .	424,589	Present strength of overseas army . . . . .	about 250,000

### →→→ Air Force ←←←

Men of Canadian Expeditionary Forces transferred to British flying services overseas . . . . .	3,960	Pre-war strength . . . . .	more than 4,000
Men who went overseas to join flying services in United Kingdom . . . . .	1,389		
Cadets enlisted in Canada	10,010		
Mechanics enlisted in Canada . . . . .	7,453		
Total . . . . .	18,852	Present strength (men and women) . . . . .	more than 200,000

# COMPARING CANADA'S PART

## WORLD WAR I

## WORLD WAR II

### ➤➤➤ Munitions ➤➤➤

Value of munitions produced.....	\$1,068,000,000	Value of munitions produced.....	\$6,500,000,000
Value of munitions and other war materials exported.....	\$1,002,672,413	Value of war production, strategic materials and foodstuffs exported (September, 1939, to December, 1943).....	\$6,700,000,000*
Manufacturing capacity employed at peak production on war orders from other countries.....	33%	Manufacturing capacity employed at peak production on war orders from other countries.....	70%
Workers engaged in war contracts.....	nearly 300,000	Peak number of persons employed directly or indirectly in war work.....	more than 1,100,000
Women employed in munitions factories..	30,000	Peak number of women engaged directly or indirectly in war industry.....	more than 260,000

*\*This total includes about \$4,000,000,000 of munitions production and about \$2,700,000,000 of strategic materials and foodstuffs. It does not include the value of production for Canada's armed forces at home and abroad, amounting to \$2,275,000,000, and the value of exports of foodstuffs to the United States since the United States entered the war. An additional \$1,430,000,000 has been expended in Canada as capital assistance to industry and in defence construction.*

### ➤➤➤ Trade ➤➤➤

#### FISCAL YEARS 1915-18

Exports.....	\$4,006,100,000
Imports.....	\$2,774,100,000
Total trade.....	\$6,780,200,000
Balance of trade...	\$1,231,900,000

#### JANUARY, 1940, TO OCTOBER, 1943

Exports.....	\$8,331,200,000
Imports.....	\$5,614,800,000
Total trade.....	\$13,946,000,000
Balance of trade...	\$2,716,300,000



# IN TWO WORLD WARS

## WORLD WAR I

## WORLD WAR II

### Finance

War costs (6 fiscal years, April, 1914, to March, 1920)... **\$1,670,406,213**  
(including demobilization)

War costs (estimated to March 31, 1944) ..... **\$10,824,000,000\*\***

Total tax revenue (same period)..... **\$1,121,000,000**

Total tax revenue (estimated to more than March 31, 1944) **\$7,300,000,000**  
(includes refundable taxes)

#### Loans—new money

(August, 1914, to March, 1920)  
In United States... **\$ 150,000,000**  
In Canada..... **\$2,078,780,000**  
**\$2,228,780,000**

#### Loans—new money

In Canada..... **\$8,000,000,000**

Increase in net debt.. **\$1,913,000,000**

Increase in net debt (to November, 1943)..... **\$4,000,000,000**  
more than

Net debt (at March, 1920)..... **6½ times pre-war net debt**

Net debt (at November, 1943).... **more than double pre-war net debt**

Percentage of funded debt held in Canada..... **1914—none**  
**1920—81%**

Percentage of funded debt held in Canada..... **1939—74%**  
**1943—more than 96%**

Increase in average interest rate on Dominion borrowings..... **3.5% to 5.1%**

Decrease in average interest rate on Dominion borrowings..... **3.5% to 2.6%**

*\*\*In addition, financial assistance involving investment and debt redemption has been provided the United Kingdom to the total of \$1,518,000,000. Although this amount has not been included in the Dominion's budget as an expenditure, it represents a financial burden on the Canadian people.*

# MUNITIONS



## SINCE WAR BEGAN CANADA HAS PRODUCED MORE THAN

- 80,000 ARTILLERY UNITS
- 1,000,000 MACHINE GUNS AND RIFLES
- 600,000 MILITARY VEHICLES
- 55,000,000 ROUNDS HEAVY AMMUNITION
- 3,000,000,000 ROUNDS SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION
- \$308,000,000 RADIO AND COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT
- 1,000,000 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES AND CHEMICALS
- 500 NAVAL VESSELS
- 200 MERCHANT SHIPS
- 9,000 AIRCRAFT

*"With the resources and the manpower available, Canadian production can well bear comparison with the efforts of any of her allies. Knowing from experience the difficulties which have been faced and surmounted, I can say with authority that the achievement has been contrived within a period of time which is almost unbelievable."*

SIR HENRY SELF, *United Kingdom Deputy Member of the Combined Production and Resources Board in Washington.*

THE needs of the United Nations for ground army equipment and for defence equipment have been met in full, and the supply problem is now re-

duced to replacing wastage and developing new and more potent weapons. Large stocks of shells and ammunition have been accumulated, and production is

easing except for a few types. The need of more combat planes is as great as ever, as is the need for naval vessels. While transport ships still are needed, the end of the deficiency is in sight.

Among the United Nations Canada's production of war materials has been exceeded only by the United Kingdom, the United States, and Russia. In timeliness, variety and quality, its production has been a major factor in the United Nations' swing from desperate defence to victorious attack.

Canada's production program is now at its peak. Its labor resources have been badly overstrained, and some corrective readjustment of program is necessary on that account alone. The munitions program may diminish slightly, but until the war ends there probably will be no considerable slackening off in that program. Readjustments in employment may be necessary from time to time, but for those able and willing to work no fear of unemployment is foreseen at present.

Even in the periods of most acute shortage, steel, copper, zinc, lead, lumber, petroleum, nickel, rubber and other ma-

terials subject to a world shortage have been made available to war industry as a result of controls which have been maintained. The levelling off in the over-all program has enabled restrictions on the use of some of these products to be eased. Because of enormous demands for aviation gasoline, however, the most careful rationing of gasoline for civilian use must continue.

Restrictions on the use of scrap aluminum have been removed, and three steel control orders have been rescinded. The rescinded orders affect only certain types of structural steel, grinding balls and exports of carbon steel, alloy steel and wrought iron. A corresponding order of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board affecting structural steel also has been rescinded.

The easing of the restrictions is in keeping with a policy of making available for civilian use any materials no longer in critical supply. Similar orders will be issued from time to time, whenever it is possible to permit more extensive civilian use of materials.

The types of steel freed of

restrictions and now available for use in Canada are employed chiefly in stationary structures such as large buildings, bridges, towers, tanks and machinery installations. Licenses still are required to erect a plant costing more than \$2,500 or a building costing more than \$500.

Shortages of other critical materials and of manpower make it necessary to continue the policy of giving careful consideration to every application for a construction license, but the relaxation of the restrictions will permit builders to use steel for fire escapes and other purposes in the essential projects which are approved.

Industry thus will be permitted to employ its ingenuity in the use of metals now in larger supply, but little effect will be evident to the public for considerable time. Various simplification and standardization orders of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board will not be affected, except that scrap aluminum or heavy steel may be used in making standardized articles already permitted.

Since the war began Canada has built more than 80,000 units

of artillery for the army and navy. From its small arms factories have come nearly 1,000,000 machine guns and rifles. Some 600,000 motor vehicles have been built, including tanks, armored fighting vehicles and transport. Fifty-five million rounds of heavy ammunition and 3,000,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition have been produced. Radio and communications equipment valued at \$308,000,000 has been manufactured.

Some reduction in the program of guns and ammunition is in process. Certain weapons have become obsolete and are being dropped from production. Other weapons, such as anti-aircraft guns, are no longer required in great volume. Many types of shells are now in excessive supply. The demand for explosives is being reduced accordingly.

The reduction is being offset to some extent by demands for new and improved weapons, but in general the gun and ammunition program is past its peak.

**Shipbuilding.**—Canada's progress in shipbuilding has been spectacular for a country that had virtually no shipbuilding industry at the outbreak of war. In four years more than 500



naval vessels ranging from patrol boats to a modern destroyer have been launched. In November alone 15 naval vessels were launched, and 19 delivered. Canadian yards will continue full-out production of naval craft for considerable time.

Two hundred cargo ships of the 10,000-ton class and 11 of the 4,700-ton class have been delivered for operation. The total of Canadian-built merchant shipping placed in operation since the beginning of the war thus exceeds 2,000,000. In addition 22 ships of the 10,000-ton class and three of the 4,700-ton class are being outfitted for early delivery.

Merchant shipbuilding will continue through 1944 at a slightly reduced rate. A reduction is necessary because of the difficulty in obtaining crews for the ships and the need of diverting skilled mechanics to naval work and ship repairs. The repairing of ships is now an important Canadian industry which has priority over shipbuilding.

**Aircraft.**—Aircraft production, of which there was virtually none in Canada at the outbreak of war, has expanded enormously. There are 117,000 men and

women employed in Canadian aircraft factories, which have provided the larger part of all the training planes for the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. Early in 1942 it was possible to undertake the building of large combat planes, and a program was adopted, the results of which are beginning to be apparent.

A changeover from one type of plane to another involves 12 to 15 months of non-production, but today all Canada's combat type planes are in production on a steadily rising curve, and from now on increasing numbers of first-line, modern combat planes will be delivered each month to the fighting fronts.

### **Explosives and Chemicals.**

—Canada has produced explosives and chemicals to the total of more than 1,000,000 tons. Through the methods of production of super-explosives developed by five Canadian scientists the striking power of the United Nations has been increased substantially. These scientists developed a basically new process for the manufacture of RDX (Research Department Explosive) the world's most powerful military explosive.

RDX reacts in a manner entirely different from that of any other explosive. A TNT cartridge when detonated will bend and toss a heavy steel beam, but probably will not break it. An equal quantity of RDX will shear the beam. The explosion of an RDX bomb thus would slice horizontally through a big building and bring all above it toppling down.

Production of the super-explosive is now possible by

continuous operation instead of by batches only, as formerly, and the output is increasing steadily. The ingredients of RDX were known for years, but no one was successful in finding a means of controlling the product. United Kingdom scientists first succeeded in manufacturing it in 1939, and the Canadians, making use of the pooled knowledge of scientists in the United Kingdom and the United States, developed the improved process.



## SALVAGE

**H**OUSEWIVES have moved into the front line of salvage collection work in Canada because at present the salvage items most urgently needed are in the home. Materials needed immediately include waste paper, where salvage committees and waste paper dealers can ship it economically to consuming paper mills; rags, for use as wipers by the armed forces' mechanical establishments and war industries; and fats and bones to produce glycerine.

Reports submitted to the salvage division of the Department of National War Services by

some 1,836 voluntary salvage committees operating throughout Canada show that 429,088,905 pounds of salvage materials were collected and marketed by the committees during the 30 months from May 1, 1941, to October 31, 1943, as follows:

Province	Materials Marketed (lbs.)	Lbs. per 1,000 Population
P.E.I.....	2,644,087	27,832
N.S.....	9,015,101	15,597
N.B.....	9,568,507	20,937
Que.....	67,321,821	20,204
Ont.....	225,336,828	59,487
Man.....	43,963,590	60,224
Sask.....	17,552,204	19,590
Alta.....	24,395,212	30,647
B.C.....	29,291,555	35,809
TOTAL...	429,088,905	Av. 37,345

# WOMEN



*"It is true that workers have been called upon to give their last atom of strength to this (war) productive task. Men and women who have passed the age when in ordinary times their work would be passed over to others are still at work. Women who have no desire to work outside the home are doing so. When the time comes, older men and women must be allowed to retire in comfort and be replaced by returned men, and women in industry who prefer a domestic life will also give way to returned men."*

HON. C. D. HOWE, *Minister of Munitions and Supply.*

**T**HOUSANDS of women throughout Canada are engaged directly or indirectly in war industry and have registered with organized voluntary service

centres to perform war tasks at home. Women enlisted in the armed forces numbered more than 37,844 by November, 1943, as follows:

Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service..	More than	4,450
Canadian Women's Army Corps.....	" "	15,300
Royal Canadian Air Force (Women's Division).....	" "	15,400
Nursing services.....	" "	2,656
Women doctors in the armed services.....		38

The Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service was inaugurated in June, 1942, and the first class of "Wrens" began training on August 29, 1942. By November 26, 1943, 4,450 members were attested. A recent development is the establishment of the first W.R.C.N.S. plotters' course.

A first draft of the W.R.C.N.S. has been posted to Royal Roads Naval College and another to Givenchy, both in British Col-

umbia. A basic change in uniform has been designed and approved. This includes a slight change in line, a finer material, and innovation in hat design, and the substitution of "Canada" badges for the former "W.R.C.N.S." badge.

The Canadian Women's Army Corps, which was established in August, 1941, reached a total enlistment of 15,300 by Novem-

ber, 1943. A well-rounded educational and recreational program is being organized for members of the C.W.A.C. In almost every barracks, evening classes in leather tooling, sewing, knitting, French conversation, beauty culture, weaving and dramatics are being included in the C.W.A.C. leisure activities.

An average of 30 members of the C.W.A.C. a month will be given instruction as wireless operators at the Canadian Signals Training Centre, Barriefield, Ontario, until the need for this trained personnel is filled. In the branch of the base post office at Ottawa, where the blue armed forces air letters are handled, between 50,000 and 85,000 such letters a day pass through the hands of the C.W.A.C. members who work there.

The lifting of a security ban of secrecy now reveals the year-old existence of a detachment of "Kine-CWACS" in the Atlantic command. This term springs from the word "kinetheodolite," a new instrument and a new word added to the military vocabulary by science. The kinetheodolite is a combination camera and surveyor's instru-

ment that records anti-aircraft shell bursts. Through a system of intricate calculations it can determine errors in gun fire.

When the kinetheodolite was introduced in the United Kingdom it was operated by British women, and when the device was brought to Canada the C.W.A.C. took it over. The Canadian detachment comprises one officer and 23 other ranks who are contributing to the accuracy of Canadian gunners and helping reduce the margin of error in ack-ack fire to an absolute minimum.

The Royal Canadian Air Force (Women's Division) was established in July, 1941, and had enlisted more than 15,400 by November, 1943. More women are enlisting every day to take over air force ground jobs.

Nine officers who recently arrived in the United Kingdom are now on course as photographic interpreters in London. This is the first time Canadian airwomen have been trained for the job, which deals with the interpretation of aerial pictures taken over enemy territory by photographers on operational and reconnaissance flights.



Canadian women in nursing services uniforms totalled more than 2,656 by the end of November, 1943. These include nursing sisters, physiotherapy aides, occupational therapists, dietitians and home sisters. There are 2,124 in the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, 213 in the Royal Canadian Navy nursing service, and 319 in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Canadian nursing sisters are serving with the South African military nursing service and also with their own units in the Mediterranean. In the aerial bombing of a convoy ship in the Mediterranean recently not one of the considerable number of nursing sisters aboard was a casualty, and each conducted

herself with the utmost bravery in the crisis.

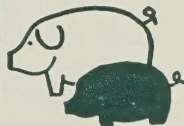
There are 38 women doctors in the armed services, four in the navy, 22 in the army and 12 in the air force.

The war emergency training program of the federal Department of Labour was inaugurated in July, 1940, to increase the number of trained persons equipped to serve in industry. By November, 1943, more than 42,896 women had enrolled for training in both full-time and part-time classes of the industrial schools and plant schools.

During October 476 women enrolled for the full-time training, and 404 women for the part-time training in the industrial training centres. In the

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## CANADA PROVIDES THESE PERCENTAGES OF U.K. SUPPLIES



EGGS 10%   CHEESE 25%   WHEAT 52%   CANNED FISH 35%   BACON 62%

plant schools 1,079 women were taking full-time classes, and 412 were registered in part-time classes. By October 31 there were 2,371 women enrolled in 159 plant and industrial training centre schools.

Through the women's voluntary services division of the Department of National War Services, many women's voluntary service centres in various districts of Canada have made a survey of Victory gardens for the Department of Agriculture. They have also conducted immunization programs for the local health departments and have provided hundreds of volunteers to carry on the many war and home front activities.

Four new day nurseries have been approved for Ontario. These include two in Toronto district, one in Guelph and a fourth in Hamilton. They bring the total of day nurseries to be approved by the minister of labour to 25 since the Dominion-provincial equal-cost agreement was drawn up in July, 1942. Of the 25 nurseries approved, 19 are in Ontario and six are operating in Quebec, all in Montreal. An agreement between the Domin-

ion and the Province of Alberta covering the establishment of nurseries in that province was signed recently.

The nurseries provide day-care for children from two to six years of age whose mothers are working. In the case of school units, arrangements are made for the care of school children before and after school hours as well as for the noon meal in the case of some projects. At present there are 23 school units operating in Ontario, and three more are being made ready.

During the first nine months of 1943, 9,741,276 articles of supplies and comforts were distributed by the Canadian Red Cross Society. These brought the total distribution since the commencement of the war to 29,076,610 articles. This year's distribution included articles shipped overseas and to local units in Canada and Newfoundland.

There are now 5,269 members of the Canadian Red Cross Corps, representing an increase of 429 since the beginning of the year.

# NOVEMBER HIGHLIGHTS

- Nov. 2. Emergency measures governing sale of coal announced as result of strike of coal miners in British Columbia and Alberta.

Further movement of refugees from Spain and Portugal to Canada to be assisted through reopening of immigration office in Lisbon.

- Nov. 3. National War Labour Board announces increase in cost-of-living bonus for virtually all wage earners in Canadian industry; 35 cents a week increase effective with first payroll on or after November 15.

- Nov. 4. Air raid precautions in Ontario and part of Quebec relaxed.

Quebec is first province to top its Fifth Victory loan goal.

Maximum army enlistment age reduced from 45 to 37.

- Nov. 5. Canada's offer of 100,000 tons of wheat to alleviate famine in India accepted.

- Nov. 9. Hon. Leighton McCarthy, Canadian minister to the United States, acting for Canada, signs United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration agreement.

- Nov. 10. Labour Minister Mitchell announces the provinces and Dominion have agreed on four basic principles of collective bargaining and arbitration.

- Nov. 11. Legation of Canada in United States and of United States in Canada to be raised to status of embassy.

- Nov. 12. Delivery made of 200th Canadian-built merchant vessel of the 10,000-ton class.

- Nov. 13. Cash from 2,790,556 subscriptions to Fifth Victory loan exceeds \$1,363,901,600.

- Nov. 15. Seventh compulsory employment transfer order affects men in insurance, credit, investment, trust companies, real estate, travel agencies, hotels, etc.

- Nov. 16. Canada's share of costs of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration reported to be \$90,000,000.

- Nov. 22. E. L. Cousins appointed to act to relieve war congested housing in Halifax, Nova Scotia; given power to prohibit entry into the city.

- Nov. 24. Canadian soldiers, wounded and captured at Dieppe, landed at Halifax in repatriation exchange.

- Nov. 26. Initial steps taken for releasing to civilian purposes scrap aluminum and some steels.

- Nov. 28. Evaporated milk placed on coupon ration basis in certain restricted areas.

- Nov. 29. One of largest air crew contingents ever to reach United Kingdom arrives at British port.



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